IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-19, without prejudice, and add new claims 20-38 as follows.

Claims 1 – 19 (Cancelled)

20. (New)   A method for controlling power in a network transmitted from a first station to a second station, wherein said second station determines a power target value for a signal received from said first station and sends power control commands to said first station depending on a deviation between said power target value and a received power level,
said second station performing the steps of:
-       detecting faulty data blocks received from said first station,
-       requesting retransmission of faulty data blocks from said first station, and
-       adjusting said power target value to a temporary power target value during said retransmission, wherein said temporary power target value for retransmission is calculated depending on the quality of said faulty data block as the power target value for first transmission of a data block minus the quality weighted by a predetermined power control step size.

21.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said quality is estimated as a performance metric, which indicates how much additional signal energy is required during retransmission in order to detect a faulty data block correctly after receiving a retransmitted version of said faulty data block.

22.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said faulty data block is combined with its retransmitted version.

23.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said retransmitted version is similar to the first version of said faulty data block.

24.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said retransmitted version contains additional redundancy.

25.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said temporary power target value for retransmission is calculated as a function of the current power target value for first transmission of a data block and the quality.

26.(New)   A method according to claim 25, wherein said temporary power target value is calculated based on the following equation:

$$Eb/N0\_target\_retrans = Eb/N0\_target- quality * x \ dB$$

wherein $Eb/N0\_target\_retrans$ is said temporary power target value for retransmission, $Eb/N0\_target$ is said power target value for first transmission of a data block, and x is a fixed power control step size in dB.

27.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said adjustment of said power target value is performed at the beginning of a retransmission of a faulty data block.

28.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein a transition back to the power target value for first transmission of a data block is performed before the beginning of the next data block, such that the received power level is at the power target value for first transmission when the next data block begins.

29.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein a data block is divided into a number of slots and wherein the number of slots that said temporary power target value is in use depends on said power control step size, the total number of slots within a data block, and the distance between said power target value for first transmission and said temporary power target value.

30.(New)   A method according to any one of the proceeding claims, wherein said temporary power target value is calculated depending on a delay before said temporary power target value is met.

31.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said power control commands respectively comprise a bit indicating whether to increase or to decrease a transmission power level of said first station by said fixed power control step size.

32.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said power control commands respectively comprise a number of bits indicating whether to increase or to decrease said transmission power level as well as indicating a variable power control step size.

33.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said power control commands respectively comprise a number of bits indicating an explicit value for said transmission power level.

34.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said step of detecting faulty data blocks comprises a cyclic redundancy check.

35.(New)   A method according to claim 20, wherein said quality is estimated based on
a)   a bit or packet error rate of the received data stream,

b) soft information obtained from a Viterbi decoder used for decoding convolutional codes, and/or

c) the received signal-to-interference ratio.

36.(New)   A device for controlling power in a network transmitted from a first station to said second station, comprising:

- means for determining a power target value for a signal received from said first station,

- means for generating power control commands for said first station depending on a deviation between said power target value and a received power level,

- means for detecting faulty data blocks received from said first station,

- means for requesting retransmission of faulty data blocks from said first station,

- means for adjusting said power target value to a temporary power target value during said retransmission, wherein said temporary power target value being calculated depending on the quality of said faulty data block, and

- means for calculating said temporary power target value for retransmission as the power target value for first transmission of a data block minus the quality weighted by a predetermined power control step size.

37.(New)   A device according to claim 36, wherein said second station is a base station and said first station is a mobile station used in a mobile network, in particular in an UMTS/WCDMA network.

38.(New)   A device according to claim 36, comprising means for carrying out a method for controlling power in a network transmitted from a first station to a second station, wherein said second station determines a power target value for a signal received from said first station and sends power control commands to said first station depending on a deviation between said power target value and a received power level,

said second station performing the steps of:

- detecting faulty data blocks received from said first station,

- requesting retransmission of faulty data blocks from said first station, and

- adjusting said power target value to a temporary power target value during said retransmission, wherein said temporary power target value for retransmission is calculated depending on the quality of said faulty data block as the power target value for first transmission of a data block minus the quality weighted by a predetermined power control step size.